THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BULLETIN

DECEMBER 18, 1943

VOL. IX, No. 234—PUBLICATION 2039

Contents

[OVER]

Contents—CONTINUED

The War

REHABILITATION AND LASTING PEACE

Address by Assistant Secretary Acheson [1]

[Released to the press December 18]

As Allied forces move forward against the enemy in Italy and the Ukraine, as German industrial centers and Japanese warships lie under the rain of high explosive, the United Nations must face squarely the approaching tasks and responsibilities of peace. Although, even as amateur strategists, we cannot foresee the moment of victory, we can see that certain of these tasks are close upon us. One, in fact, has begun already, in Sicily and southern Italy. That is the task of meeting the emergency which is bound to arise in each enemy-occupied area as that area is liberated from Axis domination. The Nazi "new order" in Europe, and the Japanese "co-prosperity sphere" in the Far East, have meant that the resources and the populations of neighboring countries have been turned entirely to the ends of the enemy and have been spent with utter ruthlessness.

It is hardly possible for us to grasp the nature of conditions in these countries. All of us know something of the want that can be created by a depression brought on by man's mistakes. But most of Europe and much of Asia must look back to accidental depression as to days of comparative security and well-being, for they are feeling now not only the terrible physical impact of war but the rigors of depression and want deliberately enforced upon them. The Germans and Japanese are systematically seeking to create vassal states, whose peoples, undernourished and brutally repressed, may serve as beasts of burden for the self-styled master races.

The people of these lands will need assistance to regain their strength so that they can assist the armies which will have liberated them in the final drive for victory, and participate in the construction of a desirable peace. For this purpose, the United Nations must work together, just as they are fighting side by side in the achievement of their liberation. It is for this reason that the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was established.

The primary task which faces the Relief Administration is to assist the liberated peoples to meet their emergency needs. It is to tide them over the period between the end of exploitation by the enemy and the reestablishment of their own production for their own needs. This will be the critical period, the period when quick help will check the sapping of men and things, which has been the purpose and end of the enemy, and make possible the recuperation inherent in every free people. It will be the period in which millions of persons driven by the enemy from their homes must be cared for and helped to return. It will be the period when, because of the scarcity of goods and shipping, effective organization and the delivery of essential goods at the right place at the right time, will be quite as important as financial aid.

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[1] Broadcast from Washington, Dec. 18, 1943 on the Third Opera Victory Rally of 1943–44 of the Metropolitan Opera Broadcast, over the Blue Network. Mr. Acheson is the American Representative on the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The first task, of course, must fall upon the soldiers. So long as military operations continue, the soldiers must be in control. This means close work between them and the Relief Administration. It is through this work that essential foundations must be laid in the mobilization of supplies and in organization. Even under military control, local administrative authorities in the liberated areas must perform much of the work of distribution. But as soon as possible the whole responsibility for civilian supply will become a civilian responsibility.

If it is possible to state briefly the role of the relief organization in that great undertaking, it is to do those things which would not be done without it, and to leave to others what they are doing and can do. Duplication of what is already being done by existing war agencies would be wasteful and confusing. Nor can the Relief Administration take over responsibilities which must be assumed by the governments of the liberated countries themselves. But this organization can most effectively mobilize and present the pressing requirements of these countries. It can finance purchases which cannot otherwise be made and which must be made. It can see to it that each liberated country receives a fair share of goods which are scarce and in great demand. It can see that countries which are suffering severe shortages of essential goods but lack foreign exchange do not get left out at the expense of richer countries which can pay for what they need. It can organize the care of the millions of the homeless and the exiles. It can provide the medical care and health controls which must be provided if disastrous epidemics are not to spread across the world.

The Relief Administration, of course, will finance through the contributions of its member governments, only a very small part of the relief and rehabilitation task. In the first place, the vast bulk of needed supplies will be produced in the liberated countries by the local population itself. Countries which can pay for the imports they require will do so. But some countries will not be able to pay. The Relief Administration will provide the means of helping those countries to obtain the foods, medicines, and so forth, which they must import to maintain life and order.

This Government will ask Congress to appropriate for these purposes a total amount equal to five days' war expenditure—one billion four hundred million dollars. That is roughly one percent of our national income for the last fiscal year. Our contributions for relief purposes after the last war amounted to four percent of our national income for the year 1919. This time the job is even bigger—but more hands are doing it, so the burden upon any one will be less.

It is just as important to be prepared for the emergency that will come when the fighting is over as it is to be prepared for the victorious drives that will end in Berlin and Tokyo. It would be a hollow victory indeed that brought with it famine and disease in large parts of the world, and economic chaos that would inevitably engulf us all. It would be a hollow victory that simply led to disorganization and further conflict. We are all of us, in each of the 44 United and Associated Nations, dedicated to the achievement of a *real* victory. The Relief Administration represents one important step toward that goal, in that it will assure the liberated peoples an opportunity to regain their strength and vigor for the common tasks of peace.

ARRIVAL IN NORTH AFRICA OF GENERAL MASCARENHAS OF BRAZILIAN GENERAL STAFF

[Released to the press December 13]

Commenting on the announcement of the arrival of General Mascarenhas of the Brazilian General Staff and his companions at Allied Force Headquarters in North Africa, the Secretary of State said today:

"The arrival of General Mascarenhas of the Brazilian General Staff and his companions at Allied Force Headquarters in North Africa to make preliminary arrangements for Brazilian

ground forces and air-force units to serve with Allied troops is a source of gratification to this Government. We shall look forward to the day when Brazilian troops will be serving shoulder to shoulder with our own, just as their and our naval and aviation units are cooperating closely and successfully in the South Atlantic in anti-submarine activities. The traditionally close relations of Brazil and the United States in diplomatic, political, and economic spheres can only be strengthened by additional armed collaboration in the furtherance of the cause for which both nations are concentrating all their efforts."

THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Address by Francis B. Sayre [1]

[Released to the press December 14]

It is always a joy for me to get back to Boston. For 15 years this was my home. Boston and Cambridge and the surrounding vicinity are for me filled with happy memories and unforgettable associations and innumerable friends. Returning to Boston is like getting back home again. It is good to be here.

I'm glad to have the chance this afternoon to tell you something of our plans to meet the urgent problem of bringing emergency relief and rehabilitation to the devastated countries liberated by the United Nations. For more than four years now the world has been concentrated on death and destruction. We have been living through grim, dark days. Sometimes it has seemed as if all the hard-won gains of our civilization were being thrown into the discard.

But now, thank God, there is light on the horizon. Fascist Italy has already crumpled up. Germany is slowly cracking under the strain. And Japan, once seemingly invincible in the South Pacific, is also obviously weakening under the incessant blows of the United Nations. We cannot yet relax in any way our military effort. All that we have and are we must put into the fight. The ferocity of the struggle has probably not yet reached its climax.

But the daylight is breaking. Winning the war is still our first concern; but at the same time we can now begin to think again in terms of rehabilitation, of human progress, of building for the future peace. That alone is a tremendous fact. As we turn our faces in this direction it is of prime importance to realize the enormity and the complexity of the problem. The human need and suffering flowing out of the present war will be unparalleled in all history. They cannot possibly be met by mere lavish and uncontrolled charity. The problems can be successfully solved only by carefully planned organization and wise leadership. The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has been set up to supply that world-embracing organization and that leadership.

I

All of you have read of the signing of the United Nations agreement. On November 9, upon the invitation of our Government, delegates from 44 nations, representing some 80 percent of the people of the world, met in the historic East Room of the White House and attached their signatures to the document setting up an international Relief and Rehabilitation Administration "to the end that peoples once freed may be preserved and restored to health and strength for the tasks and opportunities of building anew". It was a new adventure. Never before had the peoples of the

[1] Delivered before the Boston Institute at the University Club, Boston, Dec. 14, 1943. Mr. Sayre is Special Assistant to the Secretary of State.

West and the East, the North and the South, met together to pool their resources and to organize themselves upon an international scale to help bind up the wounds of war, to assist in feeding the hungry, and to help care for the sick. United, as President Roosevelt phrased it, "by a common devotion to the cause of civilization and by a common determination to build for the future a world of decency and security and, above all, peace", they launched a new enterprise, based fundamentally upon human brotherhood.

On the day following the signing, the delegates of the 44 nations, their advisers and assistants, several hundred strong, took a special train to Atlantic City; and there for the following three weeks we set to work hammering out plans and creating an organization to translate the dream into concrete reality. It was not easy. Men from the four corners of the world were there, of different race and creed, reflecting widely conflicting viewpoints. We did not always see eye to eye. But we were determined to get on with the business, and all of us felt the urgency of the task. We could not afford to let minor conflicts impede the work. We ironed out all differences and went forward. We were learning the meaning of what some call international cooperation and others, brotherhood. There is no other foundation upon which stable peace can be built.

II

To the uninitiated, playing the part of the good Samaritan to the liberated countries seems like a delightfully easy and simple job. In truth, under present conditions, meeting the problem of relief is one of the most baffling and difficult tasks imaginable.

To begin with, there is a vastly complicated problem of organization. Everyone who has given serious thought to the matter knows that it would be quite out of the question to import into the liberated territories all the supplies necessary for their relief needs. No one contemplates doing that. The great bulk of relief supplies that will be necessary the liberated countries probably can, and will surely want to, produce themselves. UNRRA's job will be to help to make it possible for them to do so.

One reason Germany has been able to carry on the war so long has been her considerable degree of success in harnessing all Europe's resources to her war effort. The resources of Europe are great and are highly developed. When Europe is freed from German domination, the liberated nations, with the assistance of the other United Nations, must utilize and coordinate these same resources, but to the constructive end of meeting relief-and-rehabilitation needs instead of war-needs for a "master race". That will be a task which no single nation or small group of nations acting separately could possibly achieve. It is necessarily and unavoidably a job of wide international scope.

In the second place, even though the productive powers and capacities of the liberated nations can be organized and coordinated so that the bulk of their needs can be met with their own production, some imports, nevertheless, will obviously be necessary. These at best will run into large amounts. And the fact is that, to supply in full the need for even this relatively smaller amount of necessary relief-and-rehabilitation goods, there is not nearly enough food or clothing or other essential supplies on hand today in other parts of the world. Also, so long as the war is making heavy demands on shipping, there will not be nearly enough space to transport all the supplies that could justifiably be used. Almost everything of vital consequence for relief and rehabilitation is in short supply.

Do you see what that means? It means that there is no possibility of going out into the markets of the world today and buying goods as needed. The necessary supplies do not exist in large enough quantities. To meet the coming need three separate steps are necessary. First: The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration—UNRRA as it is called—must search out all possible sources of world supply of relief-and-rehabilitation goods both within

and without the confines of the United Nations, and wherever practicable stimulate such additional production as is possible. Second: UNRRA must carefully prepare and review lists of requirements and needs for all countries, liberated and to be liberated. Third: In the light of these requirements, UNRRA must plan and arrange for the procurement of such supplies as are available and for the processing and production of other supplies that will be needed when the day of liberation comes.

The time factor adds to the difficulties. The supplies must be on hand and ready to ship when the German and Japanese armies are driven out. The supplies cannot be bought over the counter. In most cases raw materials must first be allocated and procured, and after this the processing or production may require many weeks and months. If garments are needed, it may take months to procure the necessary cotton or wool, more months to make the necessary textiles, and still more months to have the needed garments made. If seeds are needed, these must first be produced, and Nature cannot be hurried in the process. If agricultural tools are needed, the steel must first be allocated and then procured, and after that the tools must be manufactured. And always civilian needs must wait upon and be subordinated to military needs.

Obviously, therefore, the job in hand requires far more than gathering funds for relieving essential needs. Once the Axis armies are driven out of countries which they have wrecked and plundered and stripped of the means of livelihood, the need for supplies will be acute and immediate; and if we are to cope adequately with hunger and disease and suffering it is imperative that the United Nations have on hand adequate supplies for immediate use.

Military needs infinitely complicate the situation. Our primary job is to win the war. The Army and the Navy must have first call on all foodstuffs and raw materials and supplies to transport. We can never assemble goods for relief-and-rehabilitation stockpiles in competition with the military. In fact, we must allow the military whenever necessary to deplete our own stockpiles.

On the other hand, civilian relief and rehabilitation is part of the military job. Our liberating armies must bring help to suffering civilians and thus prove welcome deliverers. In modern totalitarian war, protection and stability in the rear and in the "zone of communications" are required by military necessity. We must preserve the loyalty of liberated populations so that supply lines will be safe from interruption and can be lightly guarded. We must prevent the outbreak of disease or epidemics behind the lines for the protection of our own troops. We must help to get liberated areas back onto their feet at the earliest possible moment and encourage the stimulation of local production so as to provide supplies and transport for further military advance. Indeed, so necessary a part of the military function is civilian relief that the United Nations military authorities have definitely assumed responsibility for such work during an initial period following the advance of the troops until the task can be safely turned over to civilian responsibility. The areas in which UNRRA will operate and the kind of operations it will undertake in each case will be determined by the Director General after consultation with, and with the consent of, the government or authority (military or civil) which exercises administrative authority in the area.

The exceeding short supply of goods and of transport leads to still another consequence. If the total world stocks of relief-and-rehabilitation supplies are equitably apportioned among the distressed peoples in the liberated territories, there will be barely enough to meet the basic and vital needs of all. It follows that whatever is acquired by one people beyond their vital necessities must be subtracted from the share of some other people and thus make it impossible for the latter to keep body and soul together.

It is clear, therefore, that as long as an acute shortage of world supplies continues, it must be part of the task of UNRRA to assure an equitable distribution of world relief supplies to

and among the liberated areas. Without international control those areas which are liberated first, or those whose governments possess foreign exchange sufficient to enable them to go into the markets of the world and buy up procurable supplies, will secure more than their equitable share. This would make it impossible for the later liberated or poorer areas to secure enough for minimum vital needs. In other words, if actual starvation is to be prevented in some countries, an uncontrolled scramble in world markets for scarce supplies must at all costs be prevented until conditions of trade and of production and consumption have become more normal. This exceedingly difficult undertaking must perforce be assumed by UNRRA as part of its necessary task.

To sum up, the job of administering world relief and rehabilitation is obviously one of international scope. No one or even a few nations alone could possibly meet the need. Goods must be made available and necessary supplies planned for and procured all over the world. The preparation and coordination of essential requirements for each of the liberated areas and the planned allocations for each against available world supplies is also a task impossible of achievement except by international machinery. Again, it is only through international control that relief goods in short supply can be equitably apportioned according to need rather than according to ability to pay. Through international machinery and through close and understanding international cooperation alone can the problem be met.

III

These were the reasons that led to the creation for this supremely vital task of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. The structure of UNRRA is comparatively simple. The policy-making body is the Council, composed of one representative for each of the 44 United Nations and those associated with them in the war. It meets not less than twice a year. At Atlantic City we held the first meeting of the Council and there set the course for the new Administration.

The executive and administrative work of UNRRA is in the hands of a Director General, elected by the Council. His is a position of keystone importance; for upon his shoulders rests the responsibility of getting the job done—of preparing programs for the emergency relief of civilian populations in liberated areas, of coordinating and arranging for the procurement and assembly of the necessary supplies, and of arranging for the distribution of supplies and services. By universal accord the representatives of every one of the 44 member nations chose for this supremely important position Herbert H. Lehman, former Governor of the State of New York. That choice guarantees that the work of UNRRA will be shaped by a man of tested ability, free of political and personal ambition, and consecrated to the cause of humanity. Ever since he was called to Washington by President Roosevelt to take over the work of relief-and-rehabilitation operations I have worked shoulder to shoulder with him, day in and day out, in the most intimate kind of contacts. I have utter confidence in his integrity of purpose, his ability, and his determination to get the job done.

At Atlantic City the Council brought into being several important standing committees—a Committee on Supplies, a Committee on Financial Control, and two regional committees, one for Europe and one for the Far East. These, together with five technical standing committees, will assist and advise the Director General on matters of policy. They are already functioning and at work.

IV

Much of the discussion at Atlantic City centered around the scope and the nature of the tasks to be undertaken. This afternoon I can touch but very briefly upon a few of the more important conclusions reached.

In the first place, the important tasks of long-range reconstruction or development fall outside the scope of UNRRA. We must be realistic and look facts in the face. We must not promise the impossible. We hope for a better world. But the longer-range work of build-

ing one is not the task of UNRRA. UNRRA has been created to do only an emergency job, by providing as promptly and effectively as possible, the basic needs of victims of war for food, fuel, clothing, emergency shelter, public health, and medical care.

With such relief must go a limited amount of rehabilitation. Obviously liberated areas must not be made objects of charity. They will want to get on their own feet. The fundamental objective of UNRRA is to assist them *to help themselves*, so that they will no longer need relief. Concretely this means that as soon as an area is liberated UNRRA must assist the people, where necessary, to obtain the means of planting and tending and harvesting their first crops, and must assist them to repair their machines and to find the raw materials necessary to produce essential relief goods which would otherwise have to be sent to them from outside. Thus UNRRA will stand ready to assist liberated peoples in securing materials, such as seeds, fertilizers, and raw materials; fishing equipment, machinery, and spare parts, needed to enable a liberated country to produce or to transport relief supplies for its own and other liberated territories. It will stand ready to furnish so far as practicable such technical services as may be necessary for these purposes. Its task will also be to give help where possible in the rehabilitation of public utilities and services so far as they can be repaired or restored to meet immediate needs.

Another part of the task of UNRRA will be to assist in the repatriation of displaced persons. Today there are in Europe over 20 million people, in Asia probably an even larger number, driven from their homes by Axis armies or by the cruelties of war, either wandering and homeless or enslaved in Axis labor gangs or imprisoned in concentration camps. Many of these people are weakened by hunger and disease. The problem of displaced and homeless persons, many of them in dire need, sick in body and in mind, will be one of the terrible and dreadful aftermaths of the war. The world has never faced any problem of human woe comparable to it. UNRRA must boldly undertake to assist in meeting it.

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The cost of relief and rehabilitation as measured by the need will run to large figures—in no way comparable to the cost of military operations but, nevertheless, substantial and formidable. The scope of UNRRA's operations and the extent of its undertakings will be entirely dependent upon what the member governments choose to contribute to its work. UNRRA is clearly in no sense a super-government. The UNRRA agreement makes clear that "The amount and character of the contributions of each member government . . . will be determined from time to time by its appropriate constitutional bodies."

The American Congress has not yet determined what action it will take with respect to the American contribution. A joint resolution has been introduced in Congress authorizing the President to expend for United States participation in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration such sums as Congress may from time to time appropriate for this purpose. Last week the House Committee on Foreign Affairs commenced holding public hearings upon this resolution. It will shortly be debated in the House and thereafter in the Senate. Americans have a tremendous stake in the outcome of these debates. Future world history may in no small degree depend upon what support Congress decides to give to this vital international adventure.

At Atlantic City the members of UNRRA expressed the hope, in accordance with a recommendation proposed by the United States delegation, that "each member government whose home territory has not been occupied by the enemy make a contribution for participation in the work of the Administration, approximately equivalent to one percent of the national income of the country for the year ending June 30, 1943."

The advantages of meeting the problem of relief through some method of international cooperation such as this are manifest. After the first World War substantially the entire burden of relief in Europe was borne by this country at

a total cost which was somewhat larger than the proposed American share of UNRRA's cost.

If Congress sees fit to follow that recommendation, as I hope with all my heart that it will, that would mean that the United States' share of the cost of UNRRA's operations would amount to approximately $1,350,000,000. That may seem like a large sum. But in fact it is no more than the war is costing us every five days. If through UNRRA we can shorten the war by five days, our contribution, quite apart from other considerations, will have proved a thoroughly sound investment. Toward the total amount of the American contribution I should hope that Congress might appropriate for the period to the end of the present fiscal year (up to June 30, 1944) say, half a billion dollars.

Furthermore the cost of UNRRA's work, in comparison with the cost of any alternative course of action, is relatively almost insignificant. If we should close our eyes to the acute needs of Europe and Asia in the months ahead and pursue the course of doing nothing, two consequences would be utterly inevitable. One would be the lengthening and protraction of a period of paralyzed and stagnant trade and business throughout the world. Each month that European and Asiatic markets are unable to buy American goods costs the American people hundreds of millions of dollars in idle factories, stagnant export and import trade, mass unemployment, and lengthening breadlines. The second consequence, equally inevitable, would be that the fighting would not stop with the armistice. Increasing human misery, social unrest, and political instability would continue. These would set the stage for the third world war. We would reap the whirlwind.

In very truth, we have no practical alternative courses open to us. We must face the crucial world-wide need for help with our eyes open to the problem and with our forces organized to meet it in the most efficient and effective way that we can.

In the few remaining minutes may I touch on one or two other basic principles upon which UNRRA's work must rest?

First: At the forefront of all our effort must be the winning of the war. All the activities of UNRRA, therefore, must further—not impede—this end. In the words of the UNRRA Council at Atlantic City "the activities of the Administration in bringing assistance to the victims of war will be so conducted that they do not impede the effective prosecution of the war." Scarce supplies and shipping tonnage must be carefully controlled and allocated by the international control agencies in such a way as fully to meet the needs and requirements of the armed forces.

Second: There will always be the danger of relief and rehabilitation being used as an instrument for gaining political or social or sectarian ends. This danger we cannot escape, but we can and we must frankly recognize and fight it unyieldingly. Governor Lehman from the very outset has set his face strongly against the use of relief for any but humanitarian ends. At Atlantic City it was unanimously agreed "that at no time shall relief and rehabilitation supplies be used as a political weapon and no discrimination shall be made in the distribution of relief supplies because of race, creed or political belief".

Third: UNRRA is not set up merely as a charity enterprise. It is neither a Lady Bountiful nor a Santa Claus. It is organized to bring help to people in vital need and to proportion the help to the need, irrespective of ability to pay. Some western European nations are the fortunate possessors of substantial amounts of foreign exchange. They can afford to pay for relief-and-rehabilitation supplies. They will be expected to do so, in order that the strictly limited resources of UNRRA may be stretched to the utmost in meeting the limitless need. "It shall be the policy of the Administration", declared the Council at Atlantic City, "not to deplete its available resources for the relief and rehabilitation of any area whose government is in a position to pay with suitable means of for-

eign exchange." Furthermore, the Council recommended that "so far as possible all expenses of the Administration within a liberated area shall be borne by the government of such area, and shall be paid in local currency made available by the government of the area or derived from the proceeds of the sale of supplies".

Fourth: It will be the constant policy of UNRRA to avoid duplication of effort and of resources by using, wherever possible, existing national or international agencies for the work of allocating, procuring, or transporting supplies. To quote from another Atlantic City resolution: "The Director General, after consultation, when necessary, with the appropriate intergovernmental agency, will make use wherever possible, of the established national agencies concerned with the procurement, handling, storage and transport of supplies."

V

In conclusion, may I add one further thought? The true significance of the Atlantic City meeting goes far beyond the field of relief and rehabilitation.

The issue before the United States today, the issue before every nation on earth, is whether or not the peoples of the world can learn to work constructively and whole-heartedly together for human progress and welfare. If humanity with its proud dreams and high visions can in the world of reality find no better way of settling its differences than by war, humanity is doomed. The present struggle has made manifest to all that totalitarian war aided by modern science has become so deadly and can be organized on so world-wide a scale that unless humanity exterminates war, war will exterminate humanity.

There is only one practical way to overcome war. That is to learn the way of cooperation—of nations working shoulder to shoulder together for common ends toward the goal of human progress and betterment. Lasting peace can be built on no other possible foundation.

UNRRA today constitutes one of the most promising new adventures in practical international collaboration and operation. In Atlantic City there were discordant views and conflicting opinions a-plenty. There always will be whenever representatives of peoples from every corner of the world come together. But the profoundly heartening fact of the Atlantic City meeting was that the minds of all were bent on achieving constructive ends by cooperative effort; and because of this nothing could stop our progress. We hurdled every difficulty that stood in the way.

In the building of UNRRA we are building truly for peace. In the words of Governor Lehman, "UNRRA is the first great test of the capacity of the present world partnership of the United Nations and associated governments to achieve a peacetime goal. It represents a first bold attempt of the free peoples to develop efficient habits of working together. It is now up to all of us to prove that it is not only for war and destruction but also for help and healing that nations can be united to act for the common good. Then will peace have her victory no less than war."

THE PROCLAIMED LIST: CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENT 3 TO REVISION VI

[Released to the press for publication December 18, 9 p.m.]

The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Administrator of Foreign Economic Administration, and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, on December 18 issued Cumulative Supplement 3 to Revision VI of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, promulgated October 7, 1943.

Part I of Cumulative Supplement 3 contains 106 additional listings in the other American republics and 94 deletions. Part II contains 64 additional listings outside the American republics and 23 deletions.

American Republics

ATTACK BY SENATOR BUTLER ON THE GOOD-NEIGHBOR POLICY

Statement by the Secretary of State

[Released to the press December 14]

The unfair attack recently made on the good-neighbor policy by Senator Butler was a matter of general astonishment throughout the Western Hemisphere. It was imperative in our national interest that these charges be analyzed and answered—answered so completely as to leave no grounds for their reiteration. Senator McKellar has provided such an answer. With painstaking analysis he has demonstrated, I believe to the satisfaction of everybody, the inaccuracies, the fallacies, and the misstatements of Senator Butler's unfortunate allegations.

We in the Department of State are as much opposed to extravagance and waste in government expenditures as anyone can be. We have consistently practiced a policy of economy. But the question here presented is whether, especially at this serious stage of the war, we shall forget the broad essential nature of our cooperative activities in the other American republics and turn to a controversy over a limited number of items of wartime expenditure. Senator McKellar ably and effectively presented the matter in this light. It would, of course, be too much to expect that no errors of judgment have been made in the conduct of programs conceived and carried out under the pressure of wartime emergency, but I believe that Senator McKellar has effectively demolished the figures and conclusions on which Senator Butler based all, or virtually all, his indiscriminate attacks.

Senator Butler now protests that he had no intention of misrepresenting or injuring the good-neighbor policy. Whatever his intentions may have been, the effects of what he said, its manner and its implications, were such as to constitute a most unfair and unfounded attack calculated to injure the whole policy.

Beginning 10 years ago at Montevideo we of the Americas have built a cooperative relationship to increase our trade and raise our standard of life and to serve as a bulwark in the defense of our independence and freedom.

At Buenos Aires we established the procedure of consultation before the menace of overseas aggression. At Lima we proclaimed the solidarity of the Americas and our determination jointly to face common dangers to our security. After war broke out in Europe in 1939 we had two special meetings, one at Panamá and another at Habana, where we concerted measures of mutual assistance. We agreed to consider an attack against one as an attack against all.

On December 7 attack came and with it the sternest test of inter-American solidarity. The other American republics realized that the Axis attack against the United States was only part of a plan to conquer the entire world. Now, 13 are in a state of war with the Axis, and 6 others have broken diplomatic relations with the Axis. Argentina alone has failed to act.

We in the United States are proud of our membership in the inter-American system through which the 20 American republics have so decisively met the challenge of our times. At the blackest moment of the war, during the meeting of Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro, our sister republics raised their banners alongside ours. They opened their ports to our ships. They welcomed and quartered our troops on their soil. They devoted their mines, their forests, and their fields to the intensive production of strategic war materials. They rounded up Axis spies and saboteurs, and they shut off trade of benefit to the Axis. They cooperated in the defense of the Panama Canal and in the suppression of the submarine menace. All this and

much more they did as their contribution to victory.

The plain truth is that without this cooperation the course of the war in highly essential strategic areas might have been different. For example, consider the situation in the Near East. When Rommel was hammering at the gates of Egypt it was planes and light-tank ammunition ferried by northeastern Brazil that helped turn the tide. The value to our cause of the use of these Brazilian airports and of the cooperation of the Brazilian Army and Navy cannot be overstated.

It is distressing that at a time when the nation is engaged in a gigantic effort to defeat the assassins of civilization a wholly indefensible attack should be leveled at a policy so universally acclaimed. It is a tribute to the good sense of the people of the Americas, who have now had 10 years of experience with the good-neighbor policy, that these gross misrepresentations were not generally believed.

INTER-AMERICAN COFFEE BOARD

[Released to the press December 16]

The President has approved the designation of Mr. Emilio G. Collado, Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State, as the delegate of the United States to the Inter-American Coffee Board [1] and of Mr. Edward G. Cale, an officer in the Division of Commercial Policy and Agreements, as this Government's alternate delegate. Mr. Collado will take the place of Mr. Paul C. Daniels, a Foreign Service officer who has been assigned to a post at Bogotá, and Mr. Cale will replace Mr. Robert M. Carr who, at the time of his designation, was chairman of the Interdepartmental Coffee Committee and who has been succeeded in that position by Mr. Cale.

[1] BULLETIN of Apr. 19, 1941, p. 486; Dec. 6, 1941, p. 454; and Mar. 7, 1942, p. 225.

General

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT ON THE REPEAL OF THE CHINESE EXCLUSION LAWS

[Released to the press by the White House December 17]

It is with particular pride and pleasure that I have today signed the bill repealing the Chinese exclusion laws. The Chinese people, I am sure, will take pleasure in knowing that this represents a manifestation on the part of the American people of their affection and regard.

An unfortunate barrier between allies has been removed. The war effort in the Far East can now be carried on with a greater vigor and a larger understanding of our common purpose.

Commercial Policy

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTARY TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CUBA

[Released to the press December 16]

The Secretary of State announced on December 16, after consultation with the Government of Cuba, that a decision had been reached not to conclude the proposed supplementary trade agreement with Cuba concerning which a public notice of intention to negotiate was issued on October 19, 1943.[2]

As announced in the public notice, the proposed supplementary agreement would have involved as the sole possible concession on the part of the Government of the United States an increase in, or the suspension of, for the calendar year 1944, the annual customs quota of 22 million pounds of filler and scrap tobacco of

[2] BULLETIN of Oct. 23, 1943, p. 281; and Oct. 30, 1943, p. 302.

Cuban origin included in the existing trade agreement with Cuba. Decision not to conclude the proposed agreement was reached jointly by the Governments of both Cuba and the United States. In the case of the Government of the United States the decision was based upon a study of the information presented by interested persons in written briefs and at public hearings held on November 24, 1943, as well as other information available to the interdepartmental trade-agreements organization.

The Department

SERIES OF BROADCASTS ENTITLED "THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE SPEAKS"

[Released to the press December 18]

The role of the Department of State in carrying into effect the foreign policy of the Government of the United States as determined and expressed by the Congress and the President will be portrayed in a series of broadcasts over the National Broadcasting Company.

The series, titled "The Department of State Speaks", will be heard from 7:00 to 7:30 p. m., E. W. T., Saturdays, for four weeks beginning January 8, 1944.

The broadcasts will bring to the microphone Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Under Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Assistant Secretaries of State Breckinridge Long, G. Howland Shaw, Dean Acheson, and Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Ambassador James G. Winant (from London), and other officers of the Department.

The place of Congress in American foreign relations will be emphasized through the participation of prominent Democratic and Republican members of Congress.

These distinguished leaders will explain the work of the Department of State in the formulation of policies designed to promote international cooperation, security, and economic well-being. The programs will lay stress on new or little-known facts of the Department's operations and interpretations of current developments.

As tentatively set, the four broadcasts will deal with the following phases of Department of State affairs:

January 8, 1944: An introductory program covering certain of the latest outstanding developments in our foreign affairs, including a discussion of the preparations which were made in the Department of State for such events as the recent Moscow Conference with an interpretation of its long-range implications.

January 15, 1944: A description of the structure and administration of the Department of State and the Foreign Service.

January 22, 1944: A discussion of certain post-war problems, with emphasis on economic fields. These discussions will focus upon the questions which will confront the post-war world and how they may be met through such collaborative action as that projected at the recent United and Associated Nations Conferences at Hot Springs and Atlantic City.

January 29, 1944: A discussion which will center around cooperation between the legislative and executive branches of the Government in interpreting the will of the people concerning our foreign relations and carrying it into effect.

INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE TO THE PUBLIC IN CONDUCTING BUSINESS WITH THE DEPARTMENT

On December 16, 1943 the Secretary of State issued Departmental Order 1215, which reads as follows:

"Mr. James E. McKenna, a Foreign Service Officer of Class III, is hereby designated a Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Shaw, and in collaboration with the Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant shall have responsibility for effective assistance to visitors or telephone callers requiring information or guidance for the most efficient conduct of their business with the Department.

"The Chief of each division or office shall give Mr. McKenna active cooperation in this work and shall see that he is furnished with full details regarding the organization of his division, subject-matter handled, and the names, functions, office locations, and telephone numbers of responsible officers. Mr. McKenna shall be kept currently advised of all changes affecting the operation of each division."

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

On December 15, 1943 the Secretary of State issued Departmental Order 1214 which reads as follows:

"Pursuant to the President's request of March 4, 1942, and recommendations by the Committee on Records of War Administration, Dr. Graham H. Stuart has been designated a Consultant in the Division of Research and Publication with responsibility, in consultation with the Chief of that Division, for directing the preparation of historical studies of the Department's wartime policies and operations.

"Dr. Stuart and the staff of the Division of Research and Publication assisting him shall have access, in the discretion of the Chiefs of the divisions or offices in the Department, to all records, files and other information under their respective jurisdictions. The Chiefs of the divisions or offices shall designate an officer to assist Dr. Stuart and his staff."

Publications

"PAPERS RELATING TO THE FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1929", VOLUME I

[Released to the press for publication December 18, 9 p.m.]

On December 18 the Department of State released the first of three volumes giving a documentary record of its diplomatic activities for the year 1929. The other two volumes are expected to be ready for publication within a few weeks. Volume I deals entirely with problems of a multilateral nature, the sections treating of bilateral relations with separate countries being reserved for the later volumes.

Probably of greatest current interest are those sections dealing with the problems of means for peaceful settlement of international disputes and the limitation of armament, including the proposed accession of the United States to the World Court, suggestions for implementing the treaty for the Renunciation of War, work of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference, and negotiations

preliminary to the Five Power Naval Conference held at London in 1930. There are also printed the texts of the conventions concluded at Geneva in 1929 for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded and sick of armies in the field and regarding treatment of prisoners-of-war.

Although the world outlook seemed bright in 1929, there were clouds of war visible on the horizon even then. The French Government expressed serious fears of Italy due to the fact that "the Government of that country is constitutionally irresponsible and depends entirely upon the will of a single man" and declared that "An alliance between Italy and Germany is not inconceivable and in that case France, obliged to face two fronts, would be put in a dangerous situation." (p. 59.)

Discussions between the United States and Great Britain preliminary to the London Naval Conference centered around an attempt to meet the different needs of the two navies for large and small cruisers in such a way as to obtain parity, to be measured by a "yardstick" difficult to devise, and at the same time to check extensive naval building. The record contains many informal letters between Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, and Mr. Charles G. Dawes, the American Ambassador at London. Mr. MacDonald deplored naval rivalry between the British and Americans. He declared:

"This parity business is of Satan himself. I am sure it has struck the President as it has me as being an attempt to clothe unreality in the garb of mathematical reality. Opinion in the United States demands it and the Senate will accept nothing which does not look like it. On my side I am not interested in it at all. I give it to you with both hands heaped and running down." (p. 254.)

Mr. MacDonald asserted that so far as the United States and Great Britain were concerned he would not have to modify his building program no matter how many of the larger cruisers were built by the United States, but that "neither Great Britain nor the United States could show the same indifference to the building of such cruisers by other nations" and that Japan would desire to base its ratio of cruiser strength on that of the navy having the largest number of 10,000-ton cruisers. (p. 184.)

Among the many other matters treated in this volume are those of naturalization, dual nationality, and military service; international questions relating to aviation, including the extension of American airlines to South America; commentary on the Monroe Doctrine; and efforts of the United States to assist in the settlement of a number of territorial disputes between American republics, especially those relating to Tacna-Arica and the Chaco.

Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, 1929, were compiled by Mr. George V. Blue, Dr. Victor J. Farrar, and Dr. John G. Reid under the direction of Dr. E. Wilder Spaulding, Chief of the Division of Research and Publication, and Dr. E. R. Perkins, Chief of the Research Section of that Division. Copies of volume I (CXXXII, 1035 pp.) will be available shortly and may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for $2.25 each.

"DAMAGES IN INTERNATIONAL LAW", VOLUME III

[Released to the press December 15]

On December 15 the Department of State released volume III of *Damages in International Law* prepared by Marjorie M. Whiteman, Assistant to the Legal Adviser. Volumes I and II, treating of damages with respect to person and with respect to property, respectively, were published in 1937.

Volume III, the final volume of the series, includes the following five chapters: Contracts and Concessions; Indirect and Other Damages; Rate of Exchange; Interest, Expenses, and Costs; and Payment and Distribution.

A list of cases and a comprehensive index, together with a tabulation of data concerning past arbitrations, are also contained in the present volume.

This study brings together material indicating methods of settlement adopted by arbitral tribunals and foreign offices in a vast variety of situations involving the question of measurement of damages. The work will be especially useful in connection with cases currently arising as a result of the war.

Copies of *Damages in International Law* may be procured from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Vol. I (viii, 826 pp.), is sold for $1.50; vol. II (iv, 723 pp.), for $1.50; and vol. III (iv, 689 pp.), for $2.25.

"THE CARIBBEAN ISLANDS AND THE WAR"

[Released to the press December 13]

On December 13 the Department released the publication entitled *The Caribbean Islands and the War* prepared by the United States Section of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission and published by the Department of State. It will be recalled that the Commission was created pursuant to an agreement between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, and that the United States Section of the Commission, which is responsible to the President of the United States, functions as an integral unit of the Department of State.

The following brief digest of some of the material appearing in this publication may be of possible assistance to correspondents:

In the spring of 1942 enemy submarines came to the Caribbean in force. The Axis was attempting to destroy the petroleum and bauxite (aluminum ore) supply lines from that area and to sever the islands from their source of food and other essentials. Schooners carrying food and laborers from island to island were sunk by shellfire. Submarines brazenly sailed into undefended harbors destroying shipping at anchor and at dock, and occasionally dropped shells on the islands themselves. Dominica and British Guiana were without bread. The American Consul reported from Antigua: "There is little doubt that considerable part of the population is now going without food . . . A large number of laborers including base workers have recently left their jobs . . . because of lack of food." In Ponce, Puerto Rico, police intervention was necessary to quell disturbances among long files of people intent on buying rice. Prices of commodities rose sharply as a consequence of short supply. The Axis radio monotonously repeated the warning, "He who sails for North America sails certainly to death."

Secretary Hull cabled to Ambassador Winant at London suggesting that the Governments of the United States and Great Britain confer together in order to take action to meet the situation outlined above.

The Under Secretary of State summarized the Caribbean situation in the following letter to President Roosevelt:

"My Dear Mr. President:

"As you are aware, the problem of supply in the Caribbean area is occasioning this Government the gravest concern. Not only has the normal economy of the region been disrupted by war, but certain sections have, through enemy submarine action and diversion of shipping been reduced to near-starvation. The British West Indies and our own island possessions have for a variety of reasons been dependent upon imported food for subsistence. I need not detail the desperate shortages that now prevail. Reports made directly to you have familiarized you with them.

"It is clear that this Government must act immediately to alleviate a situation that threatens the military and political position of the United States in the Caribbean. The need for haste and economy of action calls for the use of existing agencies in solving this problem. It is proposed that the Office of Lend-Lease Administration furnish the administrative machinery and funds to establish stockpiles of food and other essential civilian supplies, as well as assist in providing, maintaining and operating a system of distribution throughout the area. In this it will act, as it has previously done, through the Treasury and Agriculture Departments, the War Shipping Administration and Maritime Commission, relying in matters of specific policy upon the advice of the American members of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, and in matters concerning distribution upon the advice of the War Shipping Administration.

"In general, supplies will be made available where they are needed, on a cash reimbursement basis, receipts to be paid into a revolving fund which will finance replenishment of the stockpiles. This will allow participation in the program of all lands in the area, both American and foreign. Questions of direct Lend-Lease will be decided following the policies evolved by the Office of Lend-Lease Administration during its operations under the Act of March 11, 1941, and in consultation with the American members of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission.

"Any agency or department of the Government which can assist in the plan set forth will be called upon to lend its facilities. The necessity for speed is so great that only the closest collaboration among all branches of the Government can avert disastrous consequences.

"With your approval the agencies concerned will proceed at once to implement this project.

"Believe me

"Faithfully yours,

"SUMNER WELLES"

The President gave immediate sanction to the program.

Most urgent of all was the shipping problem. Convoys were assigned to protect the movement of military supplies outward from the United States and of essential war material coming in from the Caribbean. These convoys gave assistance to strategic cargoes but did not provide services to many of the islands, particularly in the eastern region of the Caribbean. Thus the areas of critical scarcity experienced little relief in the early stage of the convoy program. In order to use the convoy system to the best advantage, the War Shipping Administration developed feeder lines by which supplies shipped in convoy could be distributed. Canada rendered a signal service in this connection by drastically revising her shipping routes to conform to the changed conditions.

A proposal by President Roosevelt for the utilization of the picturesque local schooners resulted in a substantial amelioration of the situation. In a memorandum to Under Secretary of State Welles, the President wrote:

"I have read your memorandum of April eighteenth in conjunction with a long letter to me from Charles Taussig outlining the immediate problems of supplies of food and other needed materials for the islands of the Caribbean. I am perfectly willing to have an early conference of the Supply Officers of the administrations affected called, in conjunction with the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, but I want to point out that it is literally impossible to divert cargo-carrying ships from our immediate war needs.

"It might be possible to send certain easily unloaded supplies on the southward bound trip of bauxite vessels—stopping at some central place like Port-of-Spain on their way south for a few hours.

"However, I am convinced that too little attention has been paid to the use of local schooners and sloops now located in the islands themselves. In some islands, for example, there is a shortage of oil and gasoline and it ought to be possible for these schooners and sloops to get oil and gas at Curaçao or even in Venezuela to meet the needs of the small islands. The same thing applies to certain needed foodstuffs."

The West Indies Schooner Pool was organized in the British West Indies under the auspices of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission with sufficient schooners to take care of almost the entire essential requirements of the smaller islands in the eastern Caribbean. Emergency stockpiles of food were accumulated in various parts of the Caribbean which were drawn upon when urgently needed. An emergency land-water transportation route was developed from Florida through Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic to Puerto Rico with a feeder line from Santiago de Cuba to Jamaica. Over one million tons of sugar have been transported over the first link of the route between Cuba and Florida. Food and other supplies have gone over this system in reverse direction. The Governor of Jamaica said: ". . . This Colony was also fortunate in being permitted to draw emergency flour supplies from the United States stockpile in Cuba during two brief periods of shortage and we have subsequently been permitted to participate in this stockpile system to an extent sufficient to provide an insurance against future emergencies."

For decades the Caribbean had devoted its agriculture mainly to the production of sugar. A substantial part of its food requirements was imported. It became necessary, as part of the plan, immediately to stimulate domestic food production. It was not only necessary to overcome inertia and to utilize existing facilities and skills, but there were also financial risks incurred by producers when they changed over from the familiar to the new and uncertain. In addition, there was the problem of altering established habits of consumption. But the fact remained that a ton of food grown locally saved a ton of shipping space. The urgency of the situation, growing out of ship shortages and submarine warfare, combined with joint appeals of all the governments concerned resulted in substantial progress. It is estimated that local food production has increased by at least 30 percent and in some islands by even a greater amount. Price-support and marketing programs were generally instituted, which aided materially in the drive for more local food. Economic controls were inaugurated. Food, petroleum, petroleum products, and even electricity were allocated or rationed. Several types of subsidies were employed to curb the rapidly mounting cost of living. The types of subsidies employed have been largely of three kinds:

(1) Purchase of a commodity by the *home* government at a fixed price, and sale of the commodity at a lower price, or in some cases, free distribution of the commodity. (The banana subsidy in Jamaica is an example of this type of procedure.)

(2) Purchase of a commodity by the *local* government and sale of the commodity at a lower price.

(3) Reduction or abandonment of tariffs for the duration. (An example of this is the suspension of the tariff on jerked beef entering Puerto Rico.)

A general program of wage increases together with war bonuses was promulgated in the various countries of the Caribbean which partially offset the increased cost of living. In some areas war work on the United States bases and in the production of materials of war relieved the ever-present unemployment problem. In other places economic disturbances, due to lack of shipping, more than offset increased war employment and rising unemployment became alarming. This situation was somewhat mitigated by redistributing workers throughout the area from islands with labor surpluses to those that had shortages, and also by a substantial emigration of West Indians to the United States to help harvest food crops.

The morale of the peoples in the Caribbean region was a favorite target of Axis propagandists. Accumulated social, economic, and political shortcomings of centuries were condensed into vitriolic radio tirades beamed from Nazi Europe to the Caribbean and to South America. It became necessary to meet and defeat this psychological warfare carried on by the Axis against the morale of this area. The Anglo-American Caribbean Commission inaugurated a nightly half-hour short-wave program of news

and information to combat Axis propaganda and to stress the urgent necessity for immediate increase in food production.

In meeting the costs of the adjustments made necessary by the impact of the war on the civilian populations of their territories in the Caribbean, the British Government and that of the United States have followed a policy of each paying its own way. Lend-lease funds have been used only for activities directly or indirectly connected with military operations.

The combined efforts of all the countries involved to ameliorate the conditions of the blockaded peoples of the Caribbean have met with success. There has been a substantial increase in industrial expansion. Local fisheries have been promoted. Inter-island trade has increased. Through the joint Anglo-American Caribbean Commission Great Britain and the United States have cooperated effectively in meeting the problems in the Caribbean directly caused by the war. The success attained so far has already alleviated an immediate situation of crisis. This does not, however, imply the liquidation of the long-range problems of the islands. Those problems remain unfinished business challenging the continued combined efforts of the Governments concerned.

Other publications recently released by the Department follow:

The Territorial Papers of the United States. Compiled and edited by Clarence Edwin Carter. Volume XI, The Territory of Michigan, 1820–1829 continued. Publication 1965. viii, 1372 pp. $3.25.

The Moscow Conference: Address by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, Before a Joint Meeting of Both Houses of Congress, November 18, 1943. Publication 2027. 9 pp. Free.

Diplomatic List, December 1943. Publication 2029. ii, 122 pp. Subscription, $1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals: Cumulative Supplement No. 3, December 17, 1943, to Revision VI of October 7, 1943. Publication 2034. 46 pp. Free.

The Foreign Service

CONSULAR OFFICES

The American Vice Consulate at São Vicente, Cape Verde Islands, was closed, effective December 12, 1943.

The American Consulate at St. Lucia, British West Indies, was closed, effective November 20, 1943.

Treaty Information

CONCILIATION

Additional Protocol to the General Convention of Inter-American Conciliation of January 5, 1929, Signed at Montevideo, December 26, 1933

Colombia

By a note dated December 10, 1943 the Chilean Ambassador in Washington informed the Secretary of State that on August 24, 1943 the Government of Colombia deposited with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile the instrument of ratification of the Additional Protocol to the General Convention of Inter-American Conciliation of January 5, 1929, signed at the Seventh International Conference of American States at Montevideo on December 26, 1933 (Treaty Series 887).

The countries in respect of which the Additional Protocol of December 26, 1933 is now in force as the result of the deposit of their respective instruments of ratification or adherence are the United States of America, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, and Venezuela.

MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

Pact Between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia

[Released to the press December 13]

When asked for comment on the signing of the Soviet-Czech pact, the Department announced that the treaty of mutual assistance between the Governments of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia has been under discussion for some months. This agreement is somewhat after the fashion of the Anglo-Soviet pact of 1942. It is not understood to be in conflict with the general framework of world-wide security.

Legislation

Special Mission by Aviation Subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs: Report of the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, 78th Cong., 1st sess. H. Rept. 950, 78th Cong. 11 pp.

Rescue of the Jewish and Other Peoples in Nazi-Occupied Territory: Hearings Before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, 78th Cong., 1st sess., on H. Res. 350 and H. Res. 352, Resolutions Providing for the Establishment by the Executive of a Commission To Effectuate the Rescue of the Jewish People of Europe. November 26, 1943. 72 pp.

An Act for the relief of certain officers and employees of the foreign service of the United States who, while in the course of their respective duties, suffered losses of personal property by reason of war conditions. S. 1382. Approved December 3, 1943. Private Law 145, 78th Cong. 2 pp.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.
Price, 10 cents - - - - Subscription price, $2.75 a year
PUBLISHED WEEKLY WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET